No." was the reply. "none that I know of. But then we are lied to and are deceived. Only a few of us know of the presence of cholera on board. Even the health officers admit that an apparently well person may be stricken down suddenly, and we are all waiting now to see who will go next. It is a crime to keep us here in this disease. We are willing to pay for healthy quarters on a clean ship."

The news that there was an additional death and two more cases on board the Normannia spread among the passengers about 4 o'clock and almost created a panic. The passengers are more than ever determined to obtain healthful quarters elsewhere, regard-

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Cfficials and Clerks Busy with Matters Relating to Their Ships.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's office at 37 Broadway was kept open all day yesterday, and the officials and clerks were busy attending to the increased and new duties imposed on them by the detention of their ships in the lower bay. All the other steamship offices were closed for at least the greater part of the day in recognition of Imbor Day. There were many inquiries at the Hamburg-American office, either in person, by letter, or by telegraph from anxious friends of passengers on the detained ships, or pecple who feared that friends might be aboard them. Still, there have not been so many inquiries there as would be supposed and was expected. It would seem that, as people have got their news of the ships being detained with cholera aboard from the newspapers, they have also learned there that the steamship company's agents have been unable to communicate with the ships. and are not so well able to get and impart news as are the newspapers. The newspapers have told all the news so far, and it seems that friends of passengers are looking to that source for further information about the ships and their friends.

A great many letters and telegrams have been sent to the Hamburg-American Com-pany's office addressed to passengers on the Normannia and Rugia, principally the former. and these have all been delivered aboard the vessels as fast as possible by the company's tugs, and in many cases answers, both letters and telegrams. have been brought back from the detained passengers and forwarded to their destination. Every scrap of paper thus rassed from the detained vessels has been most carefully fumigated and thoroughly disinfected before coming over the ship's side.

The steamship company has to provide food for the passengers on the detained vessels. Fresh provisions and fresh water are sent down to each of the steamers daily by the company's tugs from Hoboken in charge of the Hamburg-American Company's dock superintendent. The dock superintendent has been able to hold conversation with the officers aboard the boat from a safe distance, and he reported on his return to the city yesterday that the officers and passengers on the detained ships said they were "as contented as possible under the circumstances and trying to be cheerful, if not happy, and that there abso lutely was not and had not been any panic whatever [aboard the vessels."

The company received the Normannia's vesterday, but they do not give any further information than that already printed

about the ship.

The Suevia of the Hamburg-American line sailed on Sunday from Hamburg for New York. She has aboard eighty-one cabin passengers, but none in the steerage. Her cabin passen gers were to be taken aboard at Cuxhaven. fifty-eight miles below Hamburg, at the mouth of the River Elbe, where all passengers bythis line are to embark while danger of cholera lasts. The Suevia will be twelve or thirteen days making the passage to this port.

It is not probable that many passengers will come from Hamburg now that steerage traffic stopped. Americans returning home from the Continent of Europe, and other passengers from Europe bound here, will naturally avoid that port if at all possible, and will get aroun to British ports, or to non-infected European ports, to embark for America.

The problem what to do with the immigrants already booked for this country, many of them already at the port of embarkation, and a not inconsiderable number left off ships the day before they were to have sailed, is still unsolved by some of the lines, according to the information in the hands of the agents at this end. The Cunard line has positive news that no immigrants will be brought to this port during September by any of their vessels. Whether they will be breu smaller and slower boats of the line, or rejected altogether, the agents are not yet in-

The two special steamers of the American line that are to bring the immigrants already booked by the Inman and Red Star lines will sail this week. The Indiana will leave Liverpool for New York next Saturday, bringing immigrants booked for the Inman line. The Philadelphia will sail from Antwerp fo Philadelphia to-morrow, bringing all immigrants booked by the Red Star line. She will not call at New York. The passengers or these boats will be the last immigrants brough to America by the Inman and ked Star line for at least a month. Both vessels will, occurse, be subject to the twenty days' quaranties on surject.

CONDEMNED BY MAYOR GRANT.

"The World's" Sneaks Should Have Bo Bathed, Fumigated, and Inclated

Mayor Grant said when he vetoed the reso lution of the Board of Aldermen making Saturday a full holiday that this is no time for holidays for city officials. He gave practical evidence of what he thought should be done by them when he came down to his office on Labor Day to be ready for any emergency. He had not been on duty an hour when he was called on to act in his official capacity to pro vide extra police precautions against inter course between the quarantined ships in the lower bay and the shore. He received the following letter from Health Officer Jenkins:

Will you kindly furnish six trained policemen, wh are caramen as well, for patrol duty at lower Quaran time? If this meets your approval have them reper for duty. They will be stationed on the Carlston. WILLIAM T. JENKINS, Health Officer

This communication was at once sent to the Police Commissioners, with a recommenda tion that they act on the request.

The Mayor said that there is no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the city's police in the is necessity for the establishment of a police cordon around the detained vessels.

"This has become necessary." said he. "b the action of certain persons who have in sisted on communicating with the passenger on the steamers despite Health Officer Jen kins's order. The reckless and foolhardy per timeity of some persons to secure news from the ships in the shape of messages which the have brought into the city in utter disregard of the fact that they might by such means spread the postilence, has led others to cruise around the ships in tugs and rowboats. The pernicious example which was set by the mer who took the first messages from the vessels has suggested to others that there are adven tures for them in similar or worse under-takings, and, as it is absolutely necessary to provent the slightest intercourse with the quarantined ships a police patrol had to be

The Mayor's remarks were directed at the World reporters, who brought matter to the city from the post ships. The Mayor said that If he had been in charge at Quarantine when these men tried to sneak aboard the cholers ship he would have had all of them taken to Hoffman Island, bathed, fumigated, and iso lated for the full quarantine period. He expressed the belief that such radical measure might have the effect of deterring others

"I am of the opinion, too," the Mayor con-

tinued. "that taking fish, oysters, and clams from the lower bay should be prohibited at once. The quarantined ships are lying di-rectly over some of the clam beds, and it seems impossible that the refuse from the vessels should not infest the fish. The State Board of Health should take steps in this matter. I have called the attention of the proper authorities to the subject."

"There is another question which has suggested itself to me," said the Mayor. "It is seemingly a question for the diplomats, and one which I would recommend Secretary Foster to inquire into while he is here. The question is, who is responsible for bringing the cholera to this country, and what is the liability? Here are two pest ships in the harbon without consular certificates-vessels to which the American Consul in Hamburg refused to give certificates. What right have they here. and in case of widespread loss of life and destruction of business interests, where would the liability rest?"

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY.

The Quarantine Inspection Commission Ap

proves Dr. Jenkins's Course. The Quarantine Inspection Commission of the International Conference of State Boards of Health, in company with Commissioner Allen and Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Lewis Baich, Secre tary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. C. A. Lindsey, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Health, visited the New York Quaranting station yesterday.

The Commission, after carefully examining the details of the working of the station, for mulated its conclusions at the request of the Secretary of the State Board of Health of New York as follows:

"That with the appliances now at the hands of the Health Officer, the detention of the maintained, offers the only efficient protection to the city and points communicating with it. "That in view of the danger of infection unavoidably associated with the detention of healthy passengers on board an infected ship,

the safety of the cabin and still more the safe ty of exposed steerage passengers urgently demands the removal of both to separate sta tions or vessels for detention and observation.
"That, further, the removal of the steerage and cabin passengers is necessary, in order that the speedy and thorough disinfection of ship and cargo may be proceeded with, and, in addition to the present methods. the Commission considers that a sulphur dloxide blast furnace and pumping apparatus for supplying disinfection in solution for washing down holds and steerage and other parts o the ship be immediately supplied.

"That as the present appliances are de fective, the Commission believes that the greatest care must be exercised in their utilization in order to prevent the reinfection of baggage, clothing, and other effects.

"The Commission would suggest that be fore another season provision be made for a station of ample dimensions for the detention and observation of exposed persons, for the safe and permanent water supply for all stations, and for more modern apparatus for steam and sulphur disinfection for baggage. vessels and cargo of sufficient capacity for so great a port."

The Commission finished their report at 11:30 o'clock last night and caught the mid-

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY. The Health Board's Directions Prepared by Dr. Biggs, the Pathologist. The following circular was issued to the

public yesterday from Sanitary Headquarters: "HEALTH DEPARTMENT. "New York, Sept. 5, 1892. "The Board of Health has approved the following (prepared by one of its consulting pathologists, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs) in re spect to disinfection and disinfectants, and directs that the disinfectants described and the methods of their use be employed in the cospitals for contagious diseases in charge of this department, and recommends the same

"Disinfection and Disinfectants-The contagious diseases are caused by minute living germs. The object of disinfection is to de stroy those. In order that as few articles as possible shall be exposed to infection by the disease germs, at the very beginning of the illness all unnecessary furniture (especially upholstered furniture and curtains) and other unnecessary articles should be removed from

to the public in all cases of contagious disease.

"The following are the best known disinfectants:

"1. Heat-Continued high temperatures destrey all forms of life. Boiling for at least one-half hour will destroy all disease germs. "2. Carbolic acid. Standard solution No. 1

is composed of six ounces of carbolic acid, dissolved in an equal quantity of glycerine, and then added to one gallon of hot water. This makes approximately a five per cent. solution 1-20) of carbolic acid. The commercial colored impure carbolic acid will not answer for this purpose. Great care must be taken that the pure sold does not come in contact with the skin. When practicable, the cartolic solu tion should be used as hot as possible.

"3. Corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mer cury). Standard solution No. 2 is composed o sixty grains pulverized corrosive sublimate and sixty grains of chloride of ammonia, dis solved in one gallon of water. This solution must be kept in glass, earthen, or wooden vesels (not in metal vessels).

The above solutions are very poisonous when taken by mouth, but are harmless when used externally.

"The proprietary disinfectants, often widely dvertised, and whose composition is kept secret. are relatively expensive and often unreliable and inefficient. It is important to remember that substances which destroy bad odors are not necessarily disinfectants.

"Method of Disinfection-1. Hands and person. Standard solution No. 1 should be diluted with an equal amount of water. Hands soiled in caring for persons suffering from contagious diseases, or soiled portions of the patient's person, should be immediately and thoroughly washed in this solution and then d with soap and water. The nails should be kept perfectly clean and the hands should always be carefully disinfected before eating "2. Soiled clothing, towels, nankins, bed

ding. &c., should be immediately immersed in standard solution No. 1 and soaked for welve hours, being occasionally moved abou in the fluid so as to bring the disinfectant in contact with all parts. They should then be wrung out and boiled in soapsuds for one hour. Articles such as beds, &c., that cannot be washed, should be burned.

"3. Food and Drink .- Food thoroughly cooked and drinks that have been boiled are free from disease germs. In presence of a epidemic of cholera or typhoid fever, milk, and he water used for drinking, cooking, washing dishes, &c., should be bolled just before using, and all persons should avoid eating fruit, fresh vegetables, and ice. Ice may, how ever, be used when ordered for the sick by

"4. Discharges of all kinds from patient suffering from contagious diseases should be received into earthen vessels containing standard solution No. 1. Special care should be observed to disinfect at once the vomited matter and the intestinal discharges from cholera patients, as these alone contain the dangerous germs. The volume of the disinfecting solution used should be at least five times as great as that of the discharge. After standing for at least one hour in the disinfect ing solution these discharges may be thrown into the water closet. Bedding or clothing soiled by the discharges must be at once placed in solution No. 1 and the hands of the attendants disinfected as described above.

"5. Closets, Sinks, &c .- Each time the closet is used for infected material, at least one quart of solution No. 1 should be poured into the emptied pan and allowed to remain there All discharges should be disinfected before being thrown into the closet. Sinks should be flushed at least once dally with the same solu-

"d. Diahes, spoons, &c., used by the paties should be kept for his exclusive use, should not be removed from the room, but should be washed there, first in solution No. 1 and then in hot soapsuds. These washing fluids should

afterward be thrown into the water closet. "7. Solled woodwork, floors, plain furniture. Ac., should be thoroughly washed with solution No. 2 Unholstered furniture, curtains, or carpets which have been soiled charges should be referred to the Health Department for disinfection or destruction. " It is important to remember that an abut

dance of fresh air, sunlight, and absolute cleanliness, not only help protect the attendant from infection, but also aid in the recovery of the sick.

The cost of the carbolic solution is much greater than that of the bichloride solution. but generally is to be much preferred. When the cost is an important element the bichloride solution may be substituted for all purposes for which the carbolic is recommended, excepting for the disinfecting of discharges, eating utensils or articles made of metal, and of clothing, bedding, &c., which is very solled. Its poisonous character when taken internally must be kept constantly in mind.

"By order of the Board,
"CHABLES G. WILSON, President, "EMMONS CLARK, Secretary."

PEDERAL QUARANTINE.

If it Becomes Necrosary, the Navy Yard

Will Supply Marines and Steamers. Secretary of the Treasury Foster put in lively day of it yesterday. In the morning he had a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Collector Hendricks, with whom he discussed the possibilities of cholers getting into this country and what part the Treasury De partment should take. Ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton was present at this conference.

Collector Handricks told Secretary Posts that he was in receipt of a telegram from First Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley. That official offered the Collector the use of half a dozen small Government steamers, which are in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to enforce Federal quarantine if such boats were needed.

Secretary Foster said that Gen. Hamilton nurposes to make a thorough examination of the quarantine regulations as practised by the State authorities, and that the Treasury Department would take no action until the General had made his report. Gen. Hamilton will visit Quarantine to-day and make thorough examination.

After this conference Secretary Foster and Gen. Hamilton, accompanied by Collector Hendricks, left the hotel and proceeded to the Battery. Therethey boarded the United States revenue cutter Chandler. The Chandler teamed up the North River to Hoboken and landed its guests on he pier of the North Gernan Lloyd Steamship Company.

Gustav H. Schwab, the agent of the line. relcomed them and led them on board the steamship Lahn. The party consisted principally of steamship men. Among them were Vernon H. Brown of the Cunard line, Deputy Naval Officer Gourley, and Lawton Sandford, secretary of the Continental Steamship Con

The steamship men, it is understood, ex pressed themselves as being in sympathy with the President, and assured the Secretary of their desire to do all in their power to assist in preventing the entry of cholers into thi

From here Secretary Foster, Gen. Hamilton and Collector Hendricks went direct to Quar antine Station in the Chandler to pay Health Officer Jenkins an informal visit. The Chandler arrived at the Quarantine dock just about the same time that the cutter State of New York did. The latter had on board Health Officer Jenkins and the Quarantine Inspection Commission of the International Conference of State Boards Health. They were just returning from the lower bay, where they had spent the day in-The parties on both tugs landed and went direct to Dr. Jenkins's house, where hey remained for about half an hour.

When the conference was over Secretary Foster said that there was no conflict of authority between the State and the nation. They were all working in harmony, he said Dr Jankins had briefly outlined his methods. the Secretary said, and he was pleased with the operations of them. Beyond this the Secre tary had nothing to say.

What action his department proposed t take, he said, had not been determined and would not be determined until after Gen Hamilton had inspected Quarintine and had made his report to Secretary Foster. This inspection will occur to-day.

Federal quarantine is possible, but hardly probable. It can be put in operation just as oon as it is apparent that other States are in danger of becoming infected. For instance a case of cholera should break out in this city other States would be in danger, and Federal quarantine would be instituted to protect them. This is all I have to say on this subject to-day. To-morrow I will have some-

thing more." Secretary Foster will remain in the efty several days, and will receive Gen. Hamilton's report here. Secretary Foster's wife and daughter are on the City of New York, which is due on Wednesday. If there should be any cholera n board they will have to go in quarantine. In speaking of the possibility of the Navy Yard boats being used by the Collector for enforcing Federal quarantine regulations, Capt Kane, the Captain of the yard, said:

'We received a notification to-day from th deputy Collector of the Port notifying us that the assistance of the naval authorities might be required in enforcing the quarantine regulations and asking that we be pared to cooperate. I immediately had the freight tug Traffic. Capt. Kurshew. coaled and put in readiness to proceed to the ower bay on the receipt of the necessary orders. The boat would, under such circum stances, be manned from the men on the Vermont. There are other boats and launches a the yard which could be used for the same

THEY WERE DECEIVED, THEY SAY Passengers Declare that the Normannia Agents Misrepresented Things

Ex-Congressman John P. Sanford of Mich gan says that the representatives of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in South ampton deliberately misrepresented matters to his daughter Mary, who is aboard the quarantined Normannia. Mr. Henry Howard, a bank President of Port Huron, Mich., corroborates Mr. Sanford. Both Mr. Sanford and Mr. Roberts are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. awaiting the arrival of their families. Mr Sanford was for a number of years a member from Michigan of the National Republica Committee.

Mr. Howard's wife and son, John, a Mrs. Bai antine, and Miss Mary Sanford have just completed a long tour of Europe. The party went from Berlin to Paris, and thence to London. where they received information from America about the cholera scare abroad, the possibility f its spreading to America, and the precautions they should take about returning home. They had return tickets which were good on any of the Hamburg-American Packet Com pany's steamships. Both Mr. Howard's and Mr. Sandford's instructions were that the travellers should use their own judgment about returning home, but should make par-ticular inquiries about the vessels upon which hey intended to sail.

With this understanding the party proceed d to Southampton. There they consulted the agents of the Hamburg-American line as to the class of passengers booked for the Nor-mannia. The Hamburg line people assured hem, Mr. Sanford and Mr. Howard both asse positively, that the Normannia would no carry a single immigrant on the trip in ques

hest train for Buffalo is the New York Central's 7:80

tion. The party then decided to take passage on the Normannia. They were put aboard the Normannia by a tug just before she sailed. When it was too late Mrs. Howard and her \$600 or \$600 party discovered that there were 500 or 600 immigrants on the ship. They made this discovery after their tug had left the ship, and there was nothing for them to do but to make the best of it.

On Sunday ex-Congressman Sanford ceived a letter from his daughter in quarantine. The letter came through the health officer. It stated these facts. Miss Sanford also said that the food which had been served them during the voyage was not of the best. They had drank no water on the way over. As s result the supply of apollinaris had given out. They expected to get a fresh supply, together with better food, now that the ship is in quarantine. There had been no panic aboard the Normannia, Miss Sanford wrote her father, and the passongers had enjayed themselves as well as could be expected considering the in-

convenience of being tied up in Quarantine. Mr. Howard got letters from he wife and son yesterday through the Health Officer also. These letters contained the same statements against the Hamburg-American Packet Company's Southampton officials as were in Miss Sanford's letter. Last evening Mr. Howard received additional word from his son. It came in the shape of a telegram. It reads: Send 200 Richmond straight-cut cigarettes and one half pound of colong tea immediately. John.

Ex-Congressman Sanford got a verbal message from his daughter through Dr. Baker, the Michigan member of the Internations Board of Health. He was down the bay with the Board on their quarantine inspection yesterday afternoon. Dr. Baker knows Miss San-ford, and held a conversation with her from their tug. Miss Sanford repeated to him what she had written her father about the misrepesentations which were made to her and her friends by the Hamburg line's Southampton

Ex-Congressman Sanford and Mr. Howard are both very indignant over the affair. Ex-Congressman Sanford said that he thought the company was responsible for the damage done her passengers. Whether there is any provision by which the passengers can recover tamages or not he didn't know. He intends to find out, he says. Ex-Congressman Sanford says that the baggage of the Normannia's passengers has been practically ruined by the

10 PATROL QUARANTINED SHIPS. Two Tues. Each with a Hergeant and Seve cemen Have Been Botalled.

President Martin of the Police Board received a letter from Mayor Grant yesterday nclos...g a request from Dr. Jenkins that six colicemen, who were also trained boatmen. detailed for duty at lower Quarantine The Mayor asked that Dr. Jenkins's request be complied with, and also that the Police De partment render such aid as lies in their power to assist the Health Officer in maintainng a strict quarantine.

In response to this request. an executive ession of the Police Board was held, at which Superintendent Byrnes was called in confer ence. The extent of the Commissioners' jurisdiction was first determined. It was then ascertained that the Patrol was practically disabled and the sea was too rough in the vicinity of Quarantine for the use of rowboats. The Superintendent was instructed to pick out from his force as many men as he though necessary to establish a complete patrol and to secure launches or tugs for their use.

At 1 o'clock P. M. Superintendent Byrnes left Police Headquarters with President Martin and went down to Pier A. The Superintendent had given orders to the detectives sent to hire the tugs to repair immediately to the pier at the Battery as soon as the boats were secured. Meanwhile the entire squad on the Patrol was mustered on the deck of the resent, and Superintendent Byrnes addressed them in his usual cool and determined manner He said that the exigencies of the situation at Quarantine required a patrol of po then explained the serious duty that they would be compelled to do. They would have to cut off all family ties, but the danger of con tagion to themselves from the infected ships was slight. They would be properly cared for, and the arrangements for their eating and sleeping would be of the test. The Superintendent wound up with:

Now, every man who desires to go will step forward. Every policeman in the squad made the ster without an instant's hesitation. The detoctives were already at the pier with two tugs Sergeant Ivory, who was in temporary com

mand of the Patrol, was put in charge of one ug, and this was manned by seven p The other tug was placed in charge of Sergeant Halpin of the Eldridge street station. and seven more policemen. The State flags which are also the police emblems, were hoist ed on the tugs, which were formally placed in commission. Under orders to report to Dr Jenkins at Quarantine, both were soon steam ing away for Staten Island. President Martin Superintendent Byrnes, and Dr. Bryant of the Health Board then boarded Dock Commis doner J. Sergeant Cram's boat and follows the tugs down the hav. Dr. Jenkins was no at the Quarantine station when the police fleet arrived, and, leaving the two tugs at the pier the Dock Commissioner's boat started for th

lower bay. Four tugs hovering around the ships in Quarantine were approached in turn by the Commissioner's boat and ordered away. The departed at once. This action was witnesse from the quarantined vessels, and some of the cabin passengers on the Normannia, recog nizing Superintendent Byrnes's familiar coun tenance, called out to him to take them off Some of them the Superintendent knew per sonally, but he only smiled in answer t their appeals. Dr. Jenkins was not aboard any of the ships, but was finally found on Hoffman Island. Hosaid that all boats should be kept half a mile distant from the infected ships. After a consultation had been held the police boat returned to Quarantine.

Superintendent Byrnes gave final instruc ions to the Sergeants. They were to proceed to lower bay and the quarantined ships will be constantly patrolled by one of the tugs. The other will be stationed 500 yards away, ready to assist in case of an emergency. The tours of patrol were arranged, and then the Docl Commissioners' bont returned to the city. The orders to the Sergeants on the tugs are to first warn off all boats unauthorized by the Health Officer coming within half a mile of the Quarantine, and t take the name of every such boat and the license number of its pilot. If the pilot per sists in violating the law, the boat, with every body aboard, is to be placed under arrest and taken'to Staten Island.

Superintendent Byrnes reached his office 8 o'clock last night. He said everything had

been arranged, and added: There have been rumors and talk of po ple leaving the quarantined ships. The pub lic can now rest assured that no person wil leave the ships or anybody have communica tion with those on board unless he is author zed to do so."

A general order containing the substance of the Mayor's letter to the Police Board was sent to all police Captains yesterday. They were asked to help the Health officials in the city in their endeavors to keep the city clean and ready for an epidemic. The Captains will assemble at Police Headquarters to-day, when President Martin will address them.

CREMATING THE VICTIMA How Their Rodies ure Turned to Askes ou Swinburne Island. The crematory on Swinburne Island. where

the bodies of the cholera victims are burned

was built in 1889 by the Quarantine Commis

sioners under the act of 1888, appropriating

The Pennsylvania Belirond s the only line that maintains a strictly fire-clear mited train between New York and Chicage. All ther "Limited" express trains are merely imitations of the celebrated Ponnaylyants Limited.—dec. \$20,000 for its erection. It is a small brick building with a retort constructed within it where the bodies are reduced to ashes. The total cost of construction was \$15,000, and APPALLING INCREASE OF NEW CASES \$5,000 was returned into the State Treasury.
The retort itself was built by a Pennsylvanian at a cost of \$5,200. A mortuary vault, which

will hold thirty-two bodies, adjoins it. Under the law all bodies which come to the island for cremation must be held for twenty four hours, and if the friends of the dead de sire to obtain possession of them they must notify the health authorities before this period has expired. Such bodies will be embalmed and placed in the mortuary, and kept there until all danger from infection or contagion is passed.

In the past two years nine bodies have been eremated at Swinburne Island. They were all cases of yellow fever, chagres fever, or intermittent fever, and were passengers or members of the crew who had died on board steam ships coming from Southern ports. Superintendent John Butler, who is in charge at Swinburne Island, has kept the furnaces going ever since the Moravia arrived in port, and as many bodies have been burned in the last two days as were incinerated in the two years previous The bodies of the cholera victims are wrapped in sheets soaked with highloride of mercury when they are removed from the ships, to protect the men who handle them from infection. At the crematory, when Superintendent Butler is ready, another sheet

soaked in alum is wrapped about the corpse, which is then laid on an iron tray. When the retort has reached a temperature of about 600 degrees the door is hurriedly opened and the tray shoved in. The alum checks combustion long enough for the attendants to close the loor. It takes between two and three hours to reduce the body to ashes. The retort can only hold one tray, but one of the two in use at the crematory is so large that the body of s grown person and a child can be placed in it and burned together. So far Superintendent Butler has been able to dispose of all the bodies without difficulty.

NO CONFLICT, JENKINS SAYS. He Has No Intention of Acting in Opposi-

tion to the President's Proclamation Health Officer Jenkins visited the city late

ast night on business connected with the quarantine service. Speaking of his conference with Secretary of the Treasury Foster and Dr. Hamilton yesterday he said:

"There has been a misconception in some quarters as to my position in regard to the President's proclamation. I wanted the law settled, not only for the present, but for the future. But I have no intention of passing any vessel contrary to the President's proclamation. As a matter of courtesy to the President I should consider this to be my duty. If the Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States marine service deems such action necessary to protect the country against this danger, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the President approve it, and he President takes the responsibility of the order, as he has, I should, to that extent, con sider myself relieved of responsibility, no matter what the law is as to the power.

"I should not deem it a part of my duty to overrule them, even if I had the power; be sides it would do no good for me to pass vessels. vessel cannot discharge her passengers, even if I had passed her, antil the time fixed by the President is up.

"In such a case as this I should prefer to err on the side of safety, and shall exhaust all means at my command for protecting the country against this peril."

THE CITY'S SANITARY CONDITION. Contagious Diseases Fewer Than at Au-

The Health Board gained another lap on the threatening scourge yesterday. Commissioner Bryant returned from his visit to Gray Gables on Sunday, and in company with President Wilson visited the floating lazaretto at the foot of Fast Sixteenth street before ! clock yesterday morning. Dr. Bryant was well satisfied with the arrangements. The ower deck is now in complete readiness for the reception of cholera patients, and a large force of carpenters are at work preparing the upper decks. Twenty-five cots, with blankets and linen, were put in position, and work was begun on the steam-heating apparatus.

The Commissioners arrived at headquarters at 9 o'clock and conferred with President Martin and Secretary Clark. Miss Millicent Pren dergast, a trained nurse, who has had exper ence with contagious diseases in the Willard Parker Hospital, was appointed assistant matron. Dr. Edson submitted a list of doctors and nurses who have volunteered for cholera service. President Wilson took the list and two names were sent to Dr. Jenkins.

The Commissioners decided to issue bul letins informing the public of the state of affairs. These will be posted on the board i the office at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. until the danger is over. The summer corps of fifty physi clans were sworn in by Secretary Clark and began their duties. They are under the charge of Dr. Morreau Morris, and will search the tenements for codtagious and diarrheal diseases. If a case of cholera is found the entire force will be detailed immediately to check the disease in the vicinity.

At 10 o'clock the first bulletin was issued. This was embodied in the other posted at o'clock, which was as follows:

"HEALTH DEPARTMENT BULLETIN. "[Official.]

"NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 4 P. M "No cases of cholera have occurred in this city, and the city is now more exempt from contagious disease of all kinds than at any time in several years. The mortality of the week ending Sept. 3 (718) was lower than in the corresponding week of 1891 (730), and the death rate was 20.38 per 1.000, being the low est death rate in this city in any week since November, 1891. The deaths from diarrhora diseases (97) were less than in the correspond-ing week of any year since 1870 (with a single exception), although the population has in-creased from 943,300 in 1870 to 1.827,571 in 1852. By order of the Board of Health. "CHARLES G. WILSON, President. "EMMONS CLARE, Secretary."

A Barge for Brooklyn Patients.

Health Commissioner Griffin of Brooklyn ssued yesterday a circular in which he told what precautions should be taken against holera and how the plague should be treated if it breaks out in Brooklyn. Dr. Griffin has rented a barge to be used as a floating hospital in the event of cholera reaching Brooklyn. It will probably be anchored in Gowanus Bay. If necessary, other vessels will be used in the same way and temporary hospitals erected in various parts of the city.

CAN'T GO TO HER FATHER'S BEDSIDE.

Distress of a Passenger on the Normannia The Water on Board.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.-H. V. D. Johns, the well-known Baltimore lawyer, is very ill. and is recovery is doubtful. He is the Mrs. Jesse Tyson, wife of the President of the Baitimore Chrome Works, and a noted breeder of fine horses. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson are now on board the Normannia at quarantine in New York, and Mrs. Tysons distress at being forced to remain from her dying father's bedside is decribed in a letter which she has written home, and which reached here to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyson were travelling in Europe when they were informed by cable of Mr. Johns's illness. They at once proceeded to Southampton and took passage on the first vessel leaving that port.

It happened to be the Normannia. In her letter Mrs. Tyson said that she and her husband had suspected the presence of choiera on board atter leaving Bouthampton, but that all knowledge of the truth was withheld from the cabin passengers were told that the regular supply of water on board had run out, and the cabin passengers were forced to drink bottled waters during the remainder of the trip. Baltimore Chrome Works, and a noted breeder

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. Senator David R. Hill is at the Hotel Normandie senator havin a. Hit is at the note formands to be Court of General Sessions. Being a legal holiday owwer. Recorder Smyth came down town and adsurand the three parts of the court until to-day, when he Grand Jury will be smpanelled and sworm, and be great business of the court will be begun.

APPALLING INCREASE OF NEW CASES IN POUR HAMBURG.

Handred and Sixty-ains Persons Stricken on Sunday-Only Ten New Questo at the Rotels in Two Days-Trade Is Bend Except in Food, Drink, and Medteine-The Loss to Merchants Thus Par Estimated at \$30,000,000 Marks-Mortality Heaviest Among Female Patients-British Steamships and the Emigrant Traffe-The Plague in Other Places,

HAMBURG, Sept. 5.-The cholers is making teady and rapid progress in this city, and the transparent denials of the authorities only deceive those who wish to be deceived.

The appalling increase in the number of fresh cases and deaths last Saturday left the people almost without hope. The abatement of the disease yesterday was too slight to encourage them. To-day another heavy increase of the sick list and the death rate has consummated their hopelessness and despair.

The number of fresh cases to-day has been 969, or 80 more than yesterday; the number of deaths 350, or 73 more than yesterday; the number of interments 530, or 152 more than yesterday.

The newspapers are virtually dumb as to this increase, and most of the sanitary officials open their mouths only to faisify the facts. But few men connected with the city Government can be induced to acknowledge the truth, and they speak only on the condition that what they say shall not be published in the city. Their fears of creating a panic here, however, are apparently superfluous, as the real state of affairs is revealed by the increasing efforts of the authorities to meet the emergency.

The number of inspectors and physicians employed by the city has been doubled, and one cannot walk the streets without meeting a half dozen agents of the Health Department. The new dead wagons which were impressed into the service yesterday appeared in the street to-day. The increase in the number of the interments also was too great to pass unnoticed, even among people who for ten days have seen or heard the dead carried by every hour in the twenty-four.

Only ten strangers have registered at the principal hotels in the last two days. Trade in everything, except food, drink, and medicine, s dead. The total losses of merchants and shopkeepers since the beginning of the plague is estimated at 200,000,000 marks. Debtors through loss of business have been unable to meet their obligations, although creditors by the same circumstances have been compelled to press them for payment.

Fears of a financial crash have become general within the last few days. In view of this perilous state of affairs banks to-day announced they would give thirty days more time on payments due them. This announcement has relieved the strain somewhat, although should the epidemic continue to spread few debtors will be in better condition to pay in October. Services of prayer are held daily by the

clergy. They are well attended. Just before and after the services there is a semblance of life in the streets; at other hours only servants going to market or officials of the Health Department are seen. Late reports show that the disease is gaining ground in the city, and that the mortality is disproportionately heavy among female

patients. Many deaths are occurring in asylums and prisons. Up to this evening the interments since Aug. 20 number 5,238. The inability of the city to care properly for the patients in the overcrowded hospitals has led to the organization of relief committees, which are now at work in almost every hospital ward in the city. Many of the committees will devote themselves exclusively to

earing for the poor, who are dying by dozens in the tenement houses, without having even seen physician or nurs They also will try to aid the interment service in getting the dead bodies under ground more rapidly than has been done in the last week. It is largely due to volunteers that the interments to-day have been so numerous that

now hardly a hundred bodies await burial. Prof. Koch is expected to arrive here tonorrow. He will come as Imperial Commissioner and will report to the Government in Berlin on the progress of the plague.

LONDON, Sept. 5.-The Anchor line has given p carrying steerage passengers. The Cunard. Guion, and White Star lines, together, will carry steerage passengers only on the steamships Marathon, Samaria, Atlas, Nevada, and Adriatic. The Inman and the American line vill send their emigrants on the Indiana on Saturday.

The Times contains the following despatch rom Simla, India: "Cholera has appeared at Gharial and Murree. Dr. Allen and Dr. Kenny have died from the disease."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times tale graphs that the report that a case of cholera had developed in the town of Irun, like all th other reports of the cholera in Spain, proved to be without foundation. He adds that the death rate of the country is exceptionally light, and the public health has seldom been so good as at present.

The chief engineer of the steamer Elbe, who arrived in the River Tyne from Hamburg, was transferred to the floating hospital, sick with a disease supposed to be Asiatic cholera. He

A meeting of the Royal College of Physicians was summoned hastily yesterday to consider the imminence of the cholera epidemic. Sir Andrew Clark presided. He said that the meeting had been called in respect to a request from the Local Government Board, who believed that prevention was better than cure. A statement of the best means for treating cholera was approved, and will be

for treating cholera was approved, and will be published.

A despatch to the Standard from Hamburg says that the temperature of the water of the River Elbe is 4° higher than that of the air. While the total number of deaths in Hamburg in 1821 was 13,600, this year there have been already 12,500 deaths in that city.

The Bourse Relief Committee of Hamburg has provided an asylum for 400 orphans, and 200 children are already waiting for admission. Fight more barrack hospitals for cholera patients have been opened in the city. Bergin more barrack hospitals for cholera patients have been opened in the city. Bergin, sept. 5.—The municipal authorities have determined to close all the public and awimming baths of the city, in order to prevent the spread of cholera.

A young women's school was closed in the Thurm strasse to-day because one of the pupils fell ill of a choleralc disease.

The soldiers in Potsdam and the Liebterfelde Cadets have been forbidden to come to this city while on leave of absence.

Complaints pour in from all parts of the country, especially from the Austrian frontier, about the wholesale destruction of higgage on the plea of disinfection. It is said that baggage is reduced to pulp by the operation, being subjected to a degree of heat calculated to destroy everything except the cholera bacillus.

The engine driver of the night express from

The engine driver of the night express from

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Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
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Think what it means! Absolute confidence in their Remedy, or they couldn't afford to take the risk. A long record of perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases—or they couldn't have faith in it. It means no more catarrh—or \$500. If you fail to be cured, you won't fail to be paid.

But perhaps you won't believe it. Then there's another reason for trying it. Show that you can't be cured, and you'll get \$500. It's a plain business offer. The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you that amount if they can't cure you. They know that they can—you think that they can't. If they're wrong, you get the cash. If you're wrong, you're rid of esterrh.

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372, 374, 376 BROOME STREET. BROADWAY, 51ST ST. & 7TH AV. ELEGANT CARRIAGES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY AND OF EVERY VARIETY OF DESIGN, COLOR, AND WEIGHT. STOCK SECOND VEHICLES

Hamburg, who was stricken with cholers on Saturday, died during the night. When he was seized with the disease he was left for three hours lying unattended on the station platform. Several tresh cases occurred to-day. Although they showed suspicious symptoma, they were not proven to be of the true Asiatio type. Emperor William has given \$400 to assist the work of the Nanitary Vigilance Committee. Eighteen great breweries in Hamburg are grauitously susplying boiled spring water and artificial ice for medical purposes.

Anywen, Sout. 5.—The Sanitary Commission has decreed a quarantine of twenty-four hours against all vessels from Liverpool, England.

The hospital setures in Asiation.

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The hospital returns in Antwerp yesterday show nine new cases of cholera and one death from the disease. This will compel the Consuls to continue to issue foul bills. Cases of cholera were reported to day at Malines and Ghent. The health of Naples is good. Several suspected cases there were found upon investigation to be only ordinary cases of dysentery.

St. Petressurg, Sept. 5.—The number of deaths throughout Russia on Friday is officially reported as 1.701, and the new cases on that day 3.812 showing a mortality of nearly fifty per cent. Forty deaths were reported in St. Potersburg yesterday, and 103 new cases. Four hundred ladies have volunteered their services as nurses. The paid nurses receive one ruble per day. Public lectures are delivered as to the best methods of disinfection.

A conservative estimate of the progress of the cholera in this city gives the number of fresh cases daily as 140.

HAYER, Sept. 5.—There were nine deaths from cholera here yesterday, and seven new cases.

Biusseis, Sept. 5.—Two new cases of cholera have occurred in this city. They have been isolated.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—There were four deaths from Land of the cholera in this city. They have been isolated.

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Panis, Sept. 5.—There were four deaths from cholera in this city on Sunday and forty-one cases.

The cholera has broken out in Limoges and Portiers, in the latter city several soldiers of the garrison are reported to be ill.

In commenting on the War Department's advertisement for a tender to supply the troops with river water during the manneuvres, several journals call upon Minister De Freycinet to countermand the orders for the manneuvres.

The Committee on Hebrew Emigration has been informed by the Paris committee that it will be impossible for the latter to receive more Russian Hebrews, as the Government has decided to quarantine all persons coming from Black Sea ports.

London, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Times at Paris telegraphs that in France the greatest danger as regards cholera arises from the presence of emigrants. Sixty Italian emigrants who arrived at the St. Lazare station on Friday night, en route for New York, although assured that all outlay for passage, it., would be refunded, declined to be satisfied until they had the seal of the American Consul. This was not obtainable until Saturday, and they slept at hotels near by. A similar scene was made by Germans at the Eastern station. All express trains from across the frontier are arriving late. Passengers say that the frontier inspection causes the delay, but it is carried out with care and competence.

CHINATOWN GETS A SCRUBBING.

Commissioner Brennan Hard at Work with Men with Hove and Broom, Commissioner Brennan went about his street washing more thoroughly yesterday than on Saturday, preceding the work of the hose with a gang of sweepers, thereby saving the catch basins from choking and accomplishing better results. There were three gangs of sweepers and hosemen at work in the tenement district, one in the neighborhood of Chinatown, the other two east of the Bowers. between Grand and Houston streets. In Rive ing street the approach of the hosemen was a

stronger attraction than a full band followed by a club returning from Labor Day parade. s less sullen remonstrance the when the flushing first began. Even in the precincts where an English sign or an English word is seen or heard with surprise, the inhabitants have learned that that very hig man directing a gang of scrubbers is only Mr. Brennan, and that he and his aids are trying to make the streets less friendly to cholers germs. The idea adopted seems to be that if the city wants to go to all that trouble and expense, the thing might as well be tolerated

There is no disposition to help, however, and he shower of rinds, peelings, cores, wrecked shoes, hats, corsets, tattered baskets, paper lioxes, paper, and the indescribable confusof articles which in other districts are consigned to ash cans again littered the street ilmost before a block was passed by the cleaners.

In Chinatown the visitation of the hoseman created something of a panic. An impression prevailed in Mott street that Commissioner Brennan's men, with the hose, were not going to limit their labors to the two lines of curb stones. It was thought that the sidewalks and front steps were to be washed down as well Then there was a wild rush of owners of street stands to get covers for their stores of fruits, cakes, vegetables, and shoes. Those who could not get canvas or oliskis covers hastily took off a course or two of jackets and spread them over their goods. But the hoseman left the good unsprinkled and the Chinamen, looking mildly surprised. removed the covers and put on their jackets. Small Chinese, little half-bred chaps, took advantage of the unwonted wealth of fresh water to take foot baths. Wong Chin Foo got a ducking. He crossed in front of the stream. far enough in front, he thought. He knows more about hydraulies now. The big man in charge of the nozzle elevated it and the stream struck Foo in the body. Mott street was comvulsed. It has not laughed so much since heard that Ward McAllister was to be app

ed Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco. Mulberry street and Park street, from Mott street to Five Points, were also swept and hosed. The result was pleasing to contemplate. It was a good day's work, although a short one. At 4 o'clock orders were given to stop. The work is to he resumed at Bo'clock

this morning. At the present rate the whole district east of

the Bowery will be washed this week. Newburgh Guarding Against f holers. NEWBURGH, Sept. 5.-The Newburgh Board

f Health held a special session this morning and instructed licalth Officer Gordon to pre-pare for the choiers scourge. Sanitary in-spectors were appointed to clean up the city, and it was ordered that all immigrants com-ing to the city be compelled to produce on their arrival a bill of health.

